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- (1) 348/5.5
- (2) 380/6
- (3) 380/7
- (4) 380/9
- (5) 380/10
- (6)
- (7)
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- (9)
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\*\*\* New NDC \*\*\*

Limit to date range? (Y / N): N

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Pick a reference type: A

- (O) Original only
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Pick an overall order: M

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- (F) Front page
- (D) Drawings
- (S) Specification
- (S1) First page of Specification (US only)
- (S2) First two pages of Specification (US only)
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- (R) Reexamination certificates (US only)
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Add up to 20 new Class/subclass identifiers to be added to this NDC

- (1) 380/54
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\*\*\* New NDC \*\*\*

Limit to date range? (Y / N): N

Retrieval by country? (Y / N): N

Pick a reference type: A

- (O) Original only
- (C) Cross only
- (A) All

Pick a display order

Pick an overall order: M

- (S) Separate subclasses
- (M) Merge subs together

Pick a date order: O

- (N) Newest-to-oldest
- (O) Oldest-to-newest

Pick a duplicates option: D

- (D) Do not show duplicates
- (S) Show duplicates

List patent sections to display in desired order: F

- (F) Front page
- (D) Drawings
- (S) Specification
- (S1) First page of Specification (US only)
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- (C) Claims
- (CC) Changes/Corrections (US only)
- (R) Reexamination certificates (US only)
- (AM) Amendments (Foreign only)
- (A) All sections in standard order

Pick a viewing option: U

- (U) View unreviewed
- (S) View skipped
- (T) View tagged
- (A) View all
- (N) View none

Retrieve Documents from Training File? (Y / N): N

Execute? (Y / N): Y



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=> e gaughan, k/in
E1      1      GAUGHAN, JOHN R III/IN
E2      2      GAUGHAN, JOHN T/IN
E3      0  -->  GAUGHAN, K/IN
E4      1      GAUGHAN, KEVIN J/IN
E5      1      GAUGHAN, MARTIN M/IN
E6      1      GAUGHAN, NEIL A/IN
E7      1      GAUGHAN, PATRICK J/IN
E8      1      GAUGHAN, PERRY J/IN
E9      1      GAUGHAN, PHILIP J/IN
E10     1      GAUGHAN, RICHARD/IN
E11     7      GAUGHAN, ROGER G/IN
E12     1      GAUGHEN, THOMAS P/IN
10:01:30 COPY AND CLEAR PAGE, PLEASE

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25 AUG 95 10:02:04

U.S. Patent & Trademark Office

P0003

=> s e4  
L1 1 "GAUGHAN, KEVIN J"/IN

=> e zenith/as			
E#	FREQUENCY	AT	TERM
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E1	1		ZENI LITE BUOY COMPANY LTD/AS
E2	2		ZENION INDUSTRIES INC/AS
E3	0	-->	ZENITH/AS
E4	1		ZENITH AVIATION/AS
E5	0	2	ZENITH CARBURETOR COMPANY LIMITED/AS
E6	1	1	ZENITH CARBURETTER COMPANY LIMITED/AS
E7	1		ZENITH CONTROLS INC/AS
E8	1		ZENITH CORPORATION/AS
E9	1		ZENITH CUTTER COMPANY/AS
E10	33		ZENITH DATA SYSTEMS CORPORATION/AS
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E14	1	7	ZENITH ELECTRONIC CORPORATION/AS
E15	1		ZENITH ELECTRONICS/AS
E16	25	7	ZENITH ELECTRONICS CORP/AS
E17	626	7	ZENITH ELECTRONICS CORPORATION/AS
E18	1	7	ZENITH ELECTRONICS CORPORATIONS/AS
E19	1	7	ZENITH ELECTRONIS CORPORATION/AS
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E23	1		ZENITH INTERNATIONAL SA/AS
E24	1		ZENITH MANUFACTURING INC/AS

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E25	1		ZENITH MFG CHEMICAL CORPORATION/AS
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E27	3		ZENITH PRODUCTS CORP/AS
E28	6		ZENITH PRODUCTS CORPORATION/AS
E29	1	7	ZENITH RADIO CORP/AS
E30	786		ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION/AS
E31	1		ZENITH RADIO ORPORATION/AS
E32	1	2	ZENITH STAIRWAYS BLDG PRODUCTS INC/AS
E33	1	2	ZENITH STAIRWAYS BUILDING PRODUCTS INC/AS
E34	1		ZENITH TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION LIMITED/AS
E35	3		ZENITH TIME SA/AS
E36	1		ZENIYA INDUSTRY CO LTD/AS

=> s e3-e35

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25 AUG 95 10:04:25 U.S. Patent & Trademark Office P0004  
1 "ZENITH ELECTRICS CORPORATION"/AS  
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1 "ZENITH ELECTRONICS"/AS  
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L2 1506 (ZENITH/AS OR "ZENITH AVIATION"/AS OR "ZENITH CARBURETOR COMP  
NY LIMITED"/AS OR "ZENITH CARBURETTER COMPANY LIMITED"/AS OR "  
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=> s 11 or 12

L3 1507 L1 OR L2

=> s (348\*5.5 or 380\*6 or 380\*7 or 380\*9 or 380\*10)/ccls

90 348\*5.5/CCLS

(348/5.5/CCLS)

194 380\*6/CCLS

(380/6/CCLS)

141 380\*7/CCLS

(380/7/CCLS)

300 380\*9/CCLS

(380/9/CCLS)

272 380\*10/CCLS

(380/10/CCLS)

L4 887 (348\*5.5 OR 380\*6 OR 380\*7 OR 380\*9 OR 380\*10)/CCLS

=> s 13 and 14

L5 15 L3 AND L4

10:06:21 COPY AND CLEAR PAGE, PLEASE

INPUT:

25 AUG 95 10:06:50

U.S. Patent & Trademark Office

P0005

=> d cit,ab 1-15

1. 5,052,047, Sep. 24, 1991, Modulator-remodulator with common local oscillator; Leif W. Otto, 455/1; 380/7 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,052,047 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L5: 1 of 15

ABSTRACT:  
A channel converter system includes a local oscillator for converting an input RF television channel frequency signal to an intermediate frequency and for remodulating the intermediate frequency signal to produce a channel output signal at the same frequency. Video processing is accomplished between the input converter and the output remodulator. For baseband decoding, another oscillator demodulates the intermediate frequency signal and remodulates the processed video signal to the intermediate frequency signal.

2. 4,995,080, Feb. 19, 1991, Television signal scrambling system and method; Caitlin B. Bestler, et al., 380/21, IV, 20 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,995,080 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L5: 2 of 15

ABSTRACT:  
A method of operating a pay per view (PPV) television system includes transmitting global data packets alternately encrypted with two different session keys. Subscriber terminals store three session keys, and automatically sequence through the session keys in an attempt to decrypt the data packets. A program tag in the global data packet identifies a television program and a memory location in the subscriber authorization memory and may also include a tag identifying an upcoming program for which the subscriber may self-authorize his terminal by accessing the memory location identified by the PPV tag. The program tag is required to enable the subscriber terminal descrambling means to descramble the accompanying television program. Subscriber terminals are periodically polled by addressed data packets whereupon the contents of their authorization memories are sent to the cable head-end for billing purposes. After successful polling, a new session key is downloaded to the subscriber in an addressed data packet. After polling of all subscribers, the memory location identified by the PPV tag is cleared by means of a global data packet encrypted in the new session key which only polled subscriber terminals have. An unpollled subscriber terminal needs to be polled before it receives the new session key.

3. 4,837,820, Jun. 6, 1989, Hybrid CATV scrambling system; Andrew S. Bellavia, Jr., 380/7; 348/6, 10; 380/20; 455/1, 3.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,837,820 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L5: 3 of 15

ABSTRACT:  
A CATV scrambling system utilizes low cost, uncritical, pole mounted components for all subscriber locations and high cost precision components only in subscriber units provided at "premium" subscriber locations. The subscriber unit includes a digital stepped oscillator for generating frequencies that are 1/10 of the frequency of the premium television signals and are supplied, along with data, to a pole unit scrambling station. The pole unit has a microprocessor which interprets the data and opens a switch for premium television signals that are to be received. The digital stepped oscillator output is supplied to a frequency multiplier which produces interfering carrier frequency signals that are injected through a directional coupler into the cable that feeds the subscriber TV/VCR. A broad band default oscillator is activated by a microprocessor in the pole unit when there is no subscriber unit or when the data is not present.  
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f 887

25 AUG 95 10:08:09 U.S. Patent & Trademark Office P0009

US PAT NO: 4,598,313 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 13 of 15  
component amplitude modulating an RF carrier to a selected percentage of modulation and characterized by inverted reference black and white level components. At the receiver, a decoding signal equal in frequency to and 180 degrees out of phase with the RF carrier is generated and combined with the received signal to provide a decoded television signal. The level of the decoding signal is controlled in response to the difference between the peak detected reference level signals such that the percentage of modulation of the decoded television signal is the same as that characterizing the encoded signal.

14. 4,554,579, Nov. 19, 1985, Two-way CATV system with AML commands; Richard W. Citta, 348/10, 5.3; 380/20; 455/4.1, 5.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,554,579 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 14 of 15

ABSTRACT:

In a two-way cable television (CATV) system, multiple subscriber address codes are provided during designated vertical blanking interval (VBI) lines of the video signal transmitted from the CATV headend to a plurality of system subscriber terminals. Each subscriber terminal is provided with a decoder in which is stored subscriber unique address code for comparison with the received subscriber address codes. If there is an address match, an address match latch (AML) signal is generated for each VBI line address match. The address match signals thus generated from a multibit pulse coded downstream command signal for initiating various functions in the CATV system, e.g., acknowledging subscriber upstream requests, subscriber interrogation, power adjustment, etc.

15. 4,461,032, Jul. 17, 1984, CATV Service controller; Peter C. Skerlos, 348/10; 348/7, 10; 380/20; 455/4.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,461,032 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 15 of 15

ABSTRACT:

A remotely located and controlled programming controller for a cable-compatible television receiver is disclosed. Cable head end-generated control signals are provided by wire to the cable TV controller for selectively enabling the reception of subscribed-to CATV channels by the television receiver. Coded subscriber addressing and operating mode control signals are provided to each controller in the cable network for selectively enabling/disabling each controller for limiting cable programming distribution. Each controller is responsive to transmitted operating mode control data bits for enabling/disabling individual cable channel reception. In addition, each controller is assigned and responsive to subsequently transmitted, uniquely coded address identifier data bits. Operating mode control and address data are represented respectively by the first and last bit groups of the head end-generated cable access signal. The programming controller may be remotely located in coupling the television receiver to the cable network with system status monitoring provided by head end-generated probe signals for enhanced programming security.

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(FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 10:00:00 ON 25 AUG 95)

SET PAGELength 62

SET LINELENGTH 78

E CHERRICK/IN

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25 AUG 95 10:09:01 U.S. Patent & Trademark Office P0010  
E GAUGHAN, K/IN  
L1 1 S E4  
E ZENITH/AS  
L2 1506 S E3-E35  
L3 1507 S L1 OR L2  
L4 887 S (348\*5.5 OR 380\*6 OR 380\*7 OR 380\*9 OR 380\*10)/CCLS  
L5 15 S L3 AND L4

=> s l4 and (television# or tv#)

45149 TELEVISION#

18177 TV#

L6 415 L4 AND (TELEVISION# OR TV#)

=> s l6 and (380\*7 or 380\*10)/ccls

141 380\*7/CCLS

(380/7/CCLS)

272 380\*10/CCLS

(380/10/CCLS)

L7 317 L6 AND (380\*7 OR 380\*10)/CCLS

=> s (video or visual or vcr# or tv# or television#)/ti,ab

8270 VIDEO/TI

16797 VIDEO/AB

1465 VISUAL/TI

9640 VISUAL/AB

121 VCR#/TI

273 VCR#/AB

628 TV#/TI

1794 TV#/AB

5381 TELEVISION#/TI

9898 TELEVISION#/AB

L8 36941 (VIDEO OR VISUAL OR VCR# OR TV# OR TELEVISION#)/TI,AB

=> s l7 and l8

L9 263 L7 AND L8

=> s (disrupt? or mask? or jamm###)/ti,ab and l9

82 DISRUPT?/TI

1504 DISRUPT?/AB

3250 MASK?/TI

13058 MASK?/AB

225 JAMM###/TI

2106 JAMM###/AB

L10 42 (DISRUPT? OR MASK? OR JAMM###)/TI,AB AND L9

=> d cit,ab 1-42

1. 5,396,642, Mar. 7, 1995, Variable frequency CATV jamming method and apparatus; Pierre Blais, et al., 455/1; 348/5.5, 12; 380/7, 10; 455/5.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,396,642 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L10: 1 of 42

#### ABSTRACT:

A frequency generating means, generates an initial frequency of greater amplitude than the amplitude of a television signal carrier wave. The generated frequency is compared to a reference frequency which would be suitable for jamming one of the channels to be jammed. If the generated frequency is too high or too low, the frequency generating means generates a new frequency which is, respectively, either lower or higher than the initial  
10:15:58 COPY AND CLEAR PAGE, PLEASE

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25 AUG 95 10:21:56 U.S. Patent & Trademark Office P0026

US PAT NO: 3,989,887 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 40 of 42  
sweeping rate being 14 KHz for one tunable circuit and 16 KHz for the other. Cyclic tuning is achieved by using varactors as part of the tuning capacity for each circuit, the varactors receiving a sawtooth waveform produced by two free-running oscillators. As a result of the jamming circuit, the television signal is modulated at a 14 KHz, 16 KHz and 2 KHz rate, thereby producing severe amplitude and phase distortion.

41. 3,896,262, Jul. 22, 1975, Subscription television jamming system; Thomas Hudspeth, et al., 380/7, 10, 20; 455/1, 4.2 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 3,896,262 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 41 of 42

ABSTRACT:  
A system is disclosed for transmitting television signals which can only be intelligibly received by authorized subscribers. At the transmitter end of the system, a CW jamming signal is inserted in the passband of each subscription television program transmitted to subscriber terminals. At each subscriber terminal, a selected subscription program is frequency converted to a predetermined channel. The predetermined channel is applied, along with a CW signal from oscillator circuits, to first and second signal processors to enable them to respectively extract a jamming signal and a jamming signal error, which are representative of the signal from the jamming oscillator. The jamming signal is utilized by the oscillator circuits to aid in the production of its reference and CW signals. The reference signal is converted by a quadrature phase shifter into first and second quadrature reference signals, which are each applied to a quadrature phase detector and a quadrature modulator. The quadrature phase detector develops first and second quadrature DC control signals as a function of a comparison of the jamming signal error signal with each of the quadrature reference signals. In response to the first and second quadrature DC control signals and its other inputs, the quadrature modulator applies a nulling signal to the second signal processor to cause it to substantially cancel the CW jamming signal from the predetermined channel to enable an authorized subscriber to receive same. The system also includes means which disables the operation of the unscrambling circuits when either a free or an unauthorized pay TV program has been selected.

42. 3,760,097, Sep. 18, 1973, ADJACENT CATV CHANNEL JAMMING; Robert S. Burroughs, et al., 380/10, 7; 455/1, 6.2, 46 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 3,760,097 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 42 of 42

ABSTRACT:  
A system for allowing the intelligible reception of a selected CATV channel at the subscriber's TV set and for jamming the CATV channels adjacent to the selected channel so that the subscriber cannot intelligibly receive the adjacent channels by adjusting the fine tuning control on his TV set. In one embodiment, the output signal of a first oscillator which sweeps from 3 to 9 megahertz is heterodyned in a double balanced mixer with the output signal of a second oscillator which is tuned to the center frequency of the selected channel spectrum appearing at the output of a CATV converter. The suppressed carrier, modulated sidebands from the mixer are then added to the selected channel spectrum in order to jam the channels adjacent to that selected channel.

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25 AUG 95 10:22:23 U.S. Patent & Trademark Office P0027  
(FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 10:00:00 ON 25 AUG 95)  
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L3 1507 S L1 OR L2  
L4 887 S (348\*5.5 OR 380\*6 OR 380\*7 OR 380\*9 OR 380\*10)/CCLS  
L5 15 S L3 AND L4  
L6 415 S L4 AND (TELEVISION# OR TV#)  
L7 317 S L6 AND (380\*7 OR 380\*10)/CCLS  
L8 36941 S (VIDEO OR VISUAL OR VCR# OR TV# OR TELEVISION#)/TI,AB  
L9 263 S L7 AND L8  
L10 42 S (DISRUPT? OR MASK? OR JAMM###)/TI,AB AND L9

=> s 19 not 110

L11 221 L9 NOT L10

=> s 111 and (disabl###)/ti,ab

417 (DISABL###)/TI

5348 (DISABL###)/AB

L12 6 L11 AND (DISABL###)/TI,AB

=> d cit,ab 1-6

1. 5,243,651, Sep. 7, 1993, Diagnostic method and apparatus for a cable television interdiction system; Himanshu Parikh, et al., 380/20, 7, 10, 16 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,243,651 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L12: 1 of 6

#### ABSTRACT:

A diagnostic method and apparatus for a cable television interdiction system is provided. One or more diagnostic modes each corresponding to a particular problem or state associated with the interdiction unit may be entered into by the interdiction unit. If a diagnostic mode is detected, the television signal provided to a television signal receiving apparatus, e.g., a television set, is disabled for a specified length of time. Thereafter, depending upon the diagnostic mode detected, either the television signal provided to the receiving apparatus and/or a light-emitting device, e.g., a light-emitting diode (LED), is pulsed a specified number of times corresponding to the detected diagnostic mode. The cycle of disabling the television signal provided to the receiving apparatus and pulsing either or both the television signal provided to the receiving apparatus and/or the LED is repeated until a transaction is received from the headend cancelling the diagnostic mode. Thus, the pulsing of the television signal provided to the receiving apparatus alerts the user of the receiving apparatus that a problem has occurred to the interdiction unit, and this information may be provided by the user to the cable television operator. Likewise, the pulsing LED coupled to the interdiction unit may alert a technician working on the interdiction unit as to the cause of the problem. In a preferred embodiment, the LED may be located on a tamper override module (TOM) inserted into the interdiction unit by a technician in order to service the interdiction unit.

2. 4,907,093, Mar. 6, 1990, Method and apparatus for preventing the copying of a video program; John O. Ryan, 358/335, 319; 360/37.1; 380/5, 10, 15 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

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25 AUG 95 10:23:46 U.S. Patent & Trademark Office P0028

US PAT NO: 4,907,093 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 2 of 6

ABSTRACT:

A video signal is modified so that a television receiver will still provide a normal color picture but which a video tape recorder will detect and prohibit its being recorded. A plurality of ordered pairs of pseudo-sync and positive pulses are added to the video signal vertical blanking interval following the normal sync pulse. A disabling circuit associated with a recorder detects the modified signal. This detection may be by comparing the voltage differential between the pseudo-sync pulse tip and the positive pulse relative to the normal voltage differential between the sync pulse tip and the back porch of the blanking interval. Alternatively, the modified signal can be detected by identifying the pulse frequency of the signal in the blanking interval. A high frequency is indicative of the presence of the modified signal. Detection is also shown by peak-detecting the video signal and sampling this peak-detected signal during the vertical blanking period. A control signal is produced, when the modified signal is present, which disables the recording device. If no modified signal is detected, the recording device is enabled.

3. 4,461,032, Jul. 17, 1984, CATV Service controller; Peter C. Skerlos, 380/10; 348/7, 10; 380/20; 455/4.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,461,032 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 3 of 6

ABSTRACT:

A remotely located and controlled programming controller for a cable-compatible television receiver is disclosed. Cable head end-generated control signals are provided by wire to the cable TV controller for selectively enabling the reception of subscribed-to CATV channels by the television receiver. Coded subscriber addressing and operating mode control signals are provided to each controller in the cable network for selectively enabling/disabling each controller for limiting cable programming distribution. Each controller is responsive to transmitted operating mode control data bits for enabling/disabling individual cable channel reception. In addition, each controller is assigned and responsive to subsequently transmitted, uniquely coded address identifier data bits. Operating mode control and address data are represented respectively by the first and last bit groups of the head end-generated cable access signal. The programming controller may be remotely located in coupling the television receiver to the cable network with system status monitoring provided by head end-generated probe signals for enhanced programming security.

4. 4,367,557, Jan. 4, 1983, Wired broadcasting systems; Joseph L. Stern, et al., 455/4.2; 340/310.01, 310.07, 825.71; 348/6; 380/7, 20; 455/4.1, 70 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,367,557 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 4 of 6

ABSTRACT:

Subscriber access to the television transmissions of a cable TV system or other wired program transmission is governed by switching means in the remotely controlled unit to which the subscriber's receiver is connected, which switching means is enabled or disabled in response to information coded on the power flow which energizes the controlled unit. The power to the controlled unit may be coded at the cable TV power supply in response to a separate modulated RF carrier signal transmitted to all power supply units from the cable television broadcast central station, or other central location. Stated in other words, a program control center generates binary

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25 AUG 95 10:24:10 U.S. Patent & Trademark Office P0029

US PAT NO: 4,367,557 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 4 of 6  
coded instructions including address words which are conveyed in a wired signal transmission system to multiple subscriber stations by encoding in a special way the output of a power supply used to supply energization to portions of the system. Upon comparison of the addresses, each station addressed is directed remotely by the coded instructions to achieve any of a plurality of switching functions, including the selective connection of program materials to the subscriber's outlet.

5. 4,286,288, Aug. 25, 1981, Apparatus and method for tamper resistant channel attenuation in subscription television converter; James K. Waldo, 380/7; 348/10; 380/13; 455/131, 315 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,286,288 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 5 of 6

ABSTRACT:

A tamper resistant subscription television converter is made by connecting a bandstop filter in the Radio Frequency circuit of the converter. The filter, for attenuating one or more preselected subscription television channels is connected in series at a location in the Radio Frequency circuit such that tampering with it would affect the converter's alignment. The filter is tuned to obtain maximum attenuation of the preselected channels and the converter is aligned for proper reception of the remaining channels. Any attempt to disable the attenuator results in unacceptable reception of all channels. A preferred bandstop filter is a constant K, T section L-C filter.

6. 3,899,633, Aug. 12, 1975, Subscription television system; Keith S. Sorenson, et al., 380/7; 348/3, 10; 380/20; 455/2, 4.1, 4.2, 190.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 3,899,633 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 6 of 6

ABSTRACT:

A subscription television system, in which secure television signals modulated on carriers not directly receivable by a standard television set are impressed upon a master cable system extending to subscriber stations having converter means to receive selected secure channels. Each subscriber station possesses means to selectively enable or disable reception of any or all of the secure signals in response to a command from a central station remote from the subscriber stations. Selective addressing of individual subscriber stations is achieved by actuating the desired subscriber stations by means of a coded sequence of tone signals of discrete frequencies. Each subscriber station is provided with frequency logic gating, the gating for each subscriber station being responsive only to a unique coded sequence of tones to enable the receipt of a command from the central station. The same frequency coded tones which are used to address the subscriber station are also used to command which of the secure channels are to be enabled. This function is performed by varying the duration and time pattern of the coded tones within the original coded sequence which is used to address the subscriber station. The mode of enablement can, among other possibilities, be the generation at the subscriber station of a noise signal, which noise signal is selectively applied to the secured channel signals whenever the subscriber station is set to receive a secure channel whose reception has not been enabled.

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\* J A P A N E S E P A T E N T A B S T R A C T S \*  
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\* DATE OF DECEMBER 26, 1994 \*  
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E CHERRICK/IN  
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L1 1 S E4  
E ZENITH/AS  
L2 1506 S E3-E35  
L3 1507 S L1 OR L2  
L4 887 S (348\*5.5 OR 380\*6 OR 380\*7 OR 380\*9 OR 380\*10)/CCLS  
L5 15 S L3 AND L4  
L6 415 S L4 AND (TELEVISION# OR TV#)  
L7 317 S L6 AND (380\*7 OR 380\*10)/CCLS  
L8 36941 S (VIDEO OR VISUAL OR VCR# OR TV# OR TELEVISION#)/TI,AB  
L9 263 S L7 AND L8  
L10 42 S (DISRUPT? OR MASK? OR JAMM###)/TI,AB AND L9  
L11 221 S L9 NOT L10  
L12 6 S L11 AND (DISABL###)/TI,AB

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=> s video or visual or vcr# or tv# or television#

57143 VIDEO  
13602 VISUAL  
157 VCR#  
12676 TV#  
18887 TELEVISION#  
L13 88475 VIDEO OR VISUAL OR VCR# OR TV# OR TELEVISION#

=> s disrupt? or mask? or jamm### or disabl###

185 DISRUPT?  
57194 MASK?  
4340 JAMM###  
5627 DISABL###  
L14 67236 DISRUPT? OR MASK? OR JAMM### OR DISABL###

=> s l13 and l14

L15 1522 L13 AND L14

=> s l15 and (tv# or television#)

12676 TV#  
18887 TELEVISION#  
L16 527 L15 AND (TV# OR TELEVISION#)

=> s l16 and disabl###

5627 DISABL###  
L17 59 L16 AND DISABL###

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=> s l17 and (remote or control)  
21783 REMOTE  
581822 CONTROL  
L18 24 L17 AND (REMOTE OR CONTROL)

=> d cit,ab 1-24

1. 06-269174, Sep. 22, 1994, ADAPTER EQUIPPED WITH TIMER; HIROAKI ISHII, et al., H02M 7/04; G05F 1/10; G05F 1/56; H01R 31/06; H02M 7/06

06-269174 L18: 1 of 24

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE:To eliminate various troubles due to concentration on a game, e.g. TV game, for a long time by providing the power supply for the game machine, i.e., an AC-DC adapter, with a function for limiting the operating time.

CONSTITUTION:A timer TC1 is built in a normal AC-DC adapter which transforms output from an AC power supply through a transformer T, rectifies the secondary voltage thereof through a rectifier Rec and then smoothes through a capacitor C to produce a DC power. When a set time is elapsed, a control signal from timer IC1 varies the base voltage of a transistor Tr to turn OFF the transistor Tr thus cutting DC output from an output terminal Eo. Consequently, a game machine employing such adapter equipped with a timer as a power supply stops operation to disable continuation of the game. A LED notifies elapse of set time by altering the color of emitted light or by flickering.

2. 05-260404, Oct. 8, 1993, TELEVISION RECEIVER; SHUNEI HAYASHI, H04N 5/445

05-260404 L18: 2 of 24

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE:To make a reason why an item cannot be selected by outputting message and advice information of a selection disable item onto a screen when the selection disable item is selected on a menu pattern.

CONSTITUTION:A memory 20 stores a message and/or its advice information as to a reason why a selection disable items is not selected. The user selects a menu pattern and selects an item to be executed by moving a cursor. When a selected item is a selection disable item, a reason why the selection is disable is read from the memory 20 under the control of a control section 6 and displays on a screen of a cathode ray tube 13. Since the message or the advice information why the selected function cannot be executed is outputted on the screen and the reason is made clear, a care about such as out of order is not paid even when the function is not executed. Furthermore, the user allows correct operation according to the message or the advice information on the screen.

3. 05-88688, Apr. 9, 1993, REPRODUCTION DEVICE; NOBUO MURAKAMI, G10K 15/04; H04Q 9/00

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25 AUG 95 10:30:47 U.S. Patent & Trademark Office P0041  
56-47182 L18: 23 of 24

CONSTITUTION: In the CATV system that transmits various **television** programs from one center 4 to **television** receivers 3 provided to respective terminal units 35 through wire 5, programs are sent out of modulating transmission part 25 over special channels. In a down data signal sent out of data transmitter 28 in the center 4, data which are allowed to receive image of special channels are included, and terminal device 35 having received the data turns to one of special channel when the communication **control** circuit operates to select the specific channel with the channel switch, so that images will be received over the special channel. Then, data transmitter 28 polls respective terminal device 35 and collects and analyzes 30 answers of viewers by answer buttons and then provides display 10.

24. 55-96775, Jul. 23, 1980, **REMOTE CONTROL** UNIT; SATOSHI HOSODA, H04N 5/64; H04N 5/00

55-96775 L18: 24 of 24

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To prevent operation change of a controlled device dependent upon erroneous operations and mischievous operations of children, by providing a key lock means which can break selectively a radio signal which is generated from a transmitter and reaches the **remote control** receiving part of the controlled device.

CONSTITUTION: Small holes corresponding to light transmission part 5 of **remote control** transmitter 2 and light receiving part 7 of **remote control** receiving part 6 and formed in the upper part of storage part 4. Between light transmission part 5 and light receiving part 7, key lock switch 9 is provided which can be switched to the first position and the second position pressed into the **television** receiver from the first position. The radio signal generated from light transmission part 5 is not broken for the first position, but the radio signal above is broken for the second position to **disable** the **control** of the **television** receiver dependent upon transmitter 2.

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